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A GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY.

This year is the tenth anniversary of Utah's admission into the Union as a sovereign State "on an equal footing with the other States." It may be said that there were certain special requirements that were not demanded of some other States previous to their admission. That is true, and they were the result of a great deal of misrepresentation, that had to be recognized because of the popular prejudice thus created. But the conditions were fully complied with, and the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, on January 4, in the year 1896, issued his proclamation to that effect and Utah took her place among the great sisterhood of splendid commonwealths that form the grandest nation extant.

It was a glorious occasion. The full freedom of citizenship, long desired, was attained by the people of this territory, and the rejoicings of the time have been annually repeated, with many times of congratulation between. Today, more than ever, the people of Utah appreciate the rights and privileges they enjoy as citizens, taking part in the affairs of the Republic as well as in those matters of local concern that are of immediate interest. We are an integral part of the nation and we are proud of its position among the "powers that be."

So far, this State has been represented in the national Legislature with ability that has received general recognition. It is today fully up to the mark of any of the younger States, and need not be ashamed at comparison with many of the older States of the Union. We need not refer specially to the efforts at disparagement, made by a few of our home detractors, and copied ignorantly by others at a distance. Utah shines out brightly from the midst they have raised against her fair name, and the country is beginning to see clearly her worth and her growing greatness.

As to the fulfillment of the conditions under which Utah received her crown of statehood, nothing would need to be said but for the stigma that has been cast upon her by plotters against her peace. But the truth is that this State has been true to the compact made with the nation, in the fullest sense of the term, as we have established by fact and argument on different occasions. The people of Utah are law-abiding, loyal, peaceable and free, and admitting every charge against a few of them that can be substantiated, they will compare favorably with their fellow citizens in any part of the Union, in every qualification that fits men and women for citizenship and to enjoy as well as perform its sacred duties and obligations.

We join with our friends in celebrating today, the anniversary of the national independence and of Utah's complete union with the greatest government under the sun. Some of them have met in formal but hearty assemblies after the common custom. Others have broken themselves to the groves and parks and canyons and public resorts. All have enjoyed a holiday, and have felt deep gratitude to the Giver of all Good for the liberties and blessings vouchsafed to them, and to the fathers of our country who God raised up to frame our splendid Constitution, and form a nation that cannot be excelled for anything that secures to its citizens life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and every gift that free mortals can enjoy. Long may the flag of the Union wave upon land and upon sea!

AN ABSURD INTIMATION.

A Logan paper, which is very properly interested in the subject of education as it is likely to affect the beautiful capital of Cache county, has intimated that the Deseret News is probably favorable to the removal of the Agricultural College to Salt Lake City, so that the Brigham Young College might obtain possession of the buildings and facilities now held by the A. C. We heard of an intimation of that kind having been expressed by some thoughtless individual, but we paid no attention to it, as we deemed it more likely to have emanated from a State establishment situated near Provo than from the institution previously referred to.

We think that a little inquiry of the B. Y. College board and faculty would remove any such absurd notion from the mind of a sane person or paper into which it might have strayed. We do not believe that there is any disposition, desire or intention on the part of any one connected with the Church institution in Logan, to move it from its present commodious and suitable quarters to any other point. Indeed, we believe that a proposition of that kind would be strenuously opposed as inimical to the interests of the College. That establishment is prospering and doing excellent work. It has already buildings that are specially adapted for its purposes, and its president and instructors would dislike very much to see any interference with its present arrangements.

The idea that there is any wish to move a Church educational institution into buildings and other property belonging to the State, is one of those absurdities on which some evasive minds depend when they endeavor to argue on one side of a debatable question. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is attending to its

own business in the matter of education and has a central board which regulates those affairs. It will keep strictly within ecclesiastical bounds when making arrangements for the advancement of the schools, colleges and universities under its purview, and there is not the slightest probability that it will attempt to encroach upon any institution belonging to the State.

As to the controversy over the matter of the union or continued separation of two prominent State establishments, the Deseret News has not attempted to take sides. It is a matter that has been investigated by a Commission appointed for the purpose, the views of its members will be submitted to the Legislature at its next session, and that body will have to decide as to the best course to be pursued for the advancement of the cause of education and for the general benefit of the people of this State. Meanwhile, our friends in Cache Valley need not trouble about any attempt on the part of the B. Y. College to gain possession of the buildings and grounds of the Agricultural College, and we hope will have sense enough to discern the folly of the projectors of the foolish intimation that we have briefly noticed in these columns.

A FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLES.

There is prospect of an early settlement of the controversy in England on the educational bill. By a large majority the House of Commons have declared in favor of the policy of the government as expressed in clause four, and the bill, it is thought, is sure of passage in the upper house, being sustained by so large a majority in the Commons.

The measure provides that whenever four-fifths of the parents of the children attending any former church school, that has come under public control, desire that special religious teaching of a particular denominational character be given in that school, the local education authorities "may afford" such facilities. The effect of this, in a certain class of schools, would be to place the teaching of the Roman Catholic or Hebrew religion upon the rates, making the taxpayers foot the bill for sectarian instruction. This was objectionable to both Anglicans and Nonconformists. An amendment was finally offered, which provides that the wishes of the parents of the school children shall be ascertained by a vote among them. It is acceptable to the House. It insures that no mistakes are made by the authorities in learning the sentiment of the parents. But it does not remove the objection to assessing members of religious bodies for religious instruction in which they do not believe.

It would be a mistake to consider the strenuous controversy on the religious aspects of the bill as proof of intolerance. It is rather a manifestation of sincerity. Those to whom religion is merely a form do not engage seriously in controversies of this kind. If one form is about as good as another, there is no need to contend for. But if the difference is held to be the difference between truth and error, between right and wrong, and if the consequences of declaring for one form, or another, are of vital importance, reaching beyond the grave and into eternity, then controversies can be expected, and all the more intense if those who engage therein are sincere.

In the ancient Greek states, and later in Rome, indifference to all forms of worship and all kinds of gods was a prominent feature of the era of decline. It was argued that the strange gods might be as potent as those with whom the general public were acquainted, and that the strange modes of worship might be as acceptable as other ceremonies. From this came a philosophical indifference to forms and creeds, that finally brought forth general atheism. Our age is not very far from having a similar experience.

It is not wrong to inquire diligently into matters pertaining to creeds and churches, with a view of obtaining the truth. The Pilgrims in Bunyan's allegory were in search for truth, and although they were disappointed at Vanity Fair, they found it. No one will search in vain, if searching honestly. To reject falsehood and treasure up truth is not wrong. But to entertain uncharitable sentiments towards others, who may not believe as we believe is wrong. It would almost be better to be in error as regards creeds and to have brotherly love, than to see the truth and not to have that love. In this respect the past ages failed grievously, when they sought, by coercion, to make all profess alike. Indifference and unkindness are both enemies of truth. Truth and love go hand in hand.

The controversy in England over the education bill has disclosed intense sincerity on the part of many members of various denominations. It has with them been not a question of money but of principle. And this we consider a good sign.

WITH POMP AND PARADES.

John Adams expressed the sentiments of the men who were the instruments of Providence in bringing about the independence of this country, when he said: "The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. . . . It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward, forevermore."

The reason why he thus spoke of the 2nd of July was, that on that date Congress formally passed a resolution for independence. It was not till two days later that Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence was adopted. To John Adams the 2nd of July was the day of days, but the country has marked the Fourth as the day on which to celebrate the "pomp and parade," by Adams, by "pomp and parade, guns, bells, bonfires, etc." Acts of devotion are less frequent on that day than the fathers of Independence, perhaps, did anticipate, but in other respects observance has been, and is, as well known, in evidence everywhere.

It may be worth remembering that the principles embodied in the Declaration were by no means the exclusive property of the Colonies. Jefferson, who was given the delicate task of formulating the public statement that was to mark the separation, was imbued

with the ideas and principles that were common to the English-speaking race. He drew largely from the common source of philosophy to which English writers had contributed so abundantly. The American form of government was the logical outcome of the doctrine of human rights that had first been planted on British soil. No part of history, no matter how important, is cut off from the rest of it. It all belongs to one continuous chain, in which one link chaps another, and the entire work bears evidence of the intelligence that welds all the links together for the accomplishment of its own wise purposes.

Of course refugees from San Domingo are exiles.

This year fish stories are scarce and not so large as usual.

The Fourth has come and gone, and with it fragments of many fingers.

Mrs. Shaw says that she and Harry were married while abroad. At Gretna Green or in Scotland?

In New York the wise men foresaw the Fourth of July accidents and provided the lockjaw anti-toxin.

King Haakon is said to be "intensely democratic." Mr. Bryan resembles him very much in this particular.

The course of the San Francisco unions can scarcely fail to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Utah fared pretty well in the public building bill, but she is woefully lacking in the harbor and river bill.

The Constitutional Democrats show their good sense if not their patriotism by refusing to enter a coalition ministry.

An Austrian claims to have invented a glass that will keep out heat. A house built of it is the kind of a one to live in.

Boston schools will abolish the vertical system of penmanship. Perhaps the Salt Lake schools will catch up some day.

Cholera has broken out in Luzon and the Puljanines in Cebu. Of the two evils it is very hard to tell which is the lesser.

The plea of insanity is to the rich men accused of murder what that of kleptomania is to rich women charged with stealing.

Judging from the many poses in which she had her picture taken, Evelyn Nesbit must have anticipated something of the kind.

Chicago bakeries seem to be just as bad as Chicago packinghouses; and there is less excuse and fewer extenuating circumstances.

"In the quicksands of revolution," is the way an exchange describes the situation in Russia. In the sands of the whirlwind would be a more accurate description.

The preliminary report of the special committee of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, recently appointed to investigate alleged discrimination in the distribution of coal cars as revealed in the hearings of the interstate commerce commission, shows that the road is absolutely without fault and has been basely maligned.

The London Mail tells this story: "In felling a large tree some days ago in Cirencester, Gloucestershire, a bird's nest containing four eggs was discovered inclosed in a hollow near the heart of the trunk. The sap rings showed that nearly a century has elapsed since the eggs were laid, and it was obvious that the hollow had closed automatically. The eggs were intact, but slightly faded." And yet they say the English papers never indulge in yellow journalism.

A contributor to the Nineteenth Century tells a strange story of what he calls "inherited memory." In brief, the story is to this effect: The ruins of an ancient Roman fortress rise from the ground of a Mr. Phillips. A clergyman called upon the owner one day and asked to see the ruins. "He told me he had a distinct recollection of living there and that he held some office of a priestly nature in the days of Roman occupation," said Mr. Phillips. "One fact struck me as significant. He insisted on examining a ruined tower which had badly overturned. 'There used to be a socket in the top of it,' he went on, 'in which we used to plant a mast, and archers used to be hauled to the top in a basket projected with leather, from which they picked off the leaders among the ancient Gories-tonians.' We found the socket he had indicated."

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Portland Oregonian.
There is no right-thinking man who would not be glad to see every human being living in happiness and comfort. No fair-minded man wishes to see his fellow mortals work too hard or too long in order to earn their daily bread. Something is undoubtedly wrong in our social machinery, since some through no merit of their own have to struggle and many through no fault of their own have too little, but where the wrong is and how to remedy it are questions to which no complete answer has yet been found. Our correspondents seem to think that socialism is such an answer, but comparatively few Americans would agree with them.

CAN'T GET TOO MANY.

New York Times.
For the sake of a few bucketfuls of diamonds a mass of hard blue volcanic earth that would form a cube overtopping the mightiest cathedral in sumptuously quarried, trucked and washed in the South African diamond mines. Very high expert opinion estimates the loss in the world's total production of not more than 5 per cent in a hundred years, so jealously are diamonds treasured. The South African fields, Gardner F. Williams states in the National Geographic Magazine, alone have contributed \$400,000,000 to the world's stock; yet the desire for the imperishable jewels is scarcely satisfied with the yearly fresh supply.

DO NOT BE DISCOURAGED.

New York Sun.
The virtuous ploy with which Europe now looks down upon these Uni-

ed States recalls the saw of the cynic about "the misfortunes of our friends." Only the gratification in the present case is open, not secret. A few months ago Europe, or at least the continent, was "viewing with alarm" the relentless American progress and competition. Now it is a satisfaction to these perturbed spirits to believe that all American business men are corrupt and none doth good. Was it Schopenhauer or a disciple of his who pleasantly described the United States as a country that was "rotten before it was ripe"? In the steady war of commerce all means seem fair, and the brethren across the water are well come to thank God that they are not as the Americans are.

COOKING FOR TEMPERANCE.

Boston Transcript.
Temperance societies that have worked arduously, but with little success, for the banishment of saloons might at least take to their hearts a lesson from the other day in Chicago by a man who said he believed that many men seek saloons and their stock in trade simply because they feel the need of a stimulant which good food at home properly cooked would supply. Members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union should perhaps take a new tack in their work, and instead of hammering at the saloonkeeper, spend their energies in helping to teach the wives of men who support saloons to provide for their taste and for their dinner pail good, wholesome food that will be palatable and nourishing. In the public schools many girls may learn how to cook if they will, and there are lessons to be had in cooking in the industrial schools.

RELIEF FOR AN EMPEROR.

Harper's Weekly.
The venerable Emperor of Austria, greatly distressed by the continual strife in his dual kingdom, is reported to have said pathetically that, although he had intended to serve his country till death, he was beginning to feel the pressure of fatigue unendurable. The good old man surely has had a hard time, but if he can only manage to hang on till March 4, 1909, we may be in a position to make a temporary loan of an expert ruler, capable of fixing up things to everybody's complete satisfaction in about a minute and a half.

ASK THE BUSY WOMAN.

Kansas City Journal.
If you want some one to do something for you and it needs to be done promptly and well, ask a busy woman to do it, says Mrs. Homer Hoch. Don't ask a woman who has plenty of time. She will never get it done.

JUST FOR FUN.

Their Money's Worth.
Beggars (with one arm and one leg)—Spare a copper for a poor man, yer honor?
Gentleman—Hello! Why I remember you up in London, but you'd only lost a leg then.

Beggar—Yes, sir! that's good enough for London, but down here they wants more for their money—Ally Sloper.

A Variation.
"Please, sir," said the office boy, "me grammudder."
"Is dead, is she?" snorted the boss testily.
"No sir. She wants me to take her to de ball game."
He got off.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Draw.
"Who came out ahead in that argument?"
"I haven't quite figured it out yet."
"How's that?"
"I proved he was wrong, and he punched my nose."—Houston Chronicle.

Took Advantage of It.
"You remember how Jimmy told us that he promised Kate she could have her own way in everything if she would marry him?"
"Yes."
"That's three years ago, and today her weight is 250 pounds.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Something Different.
Mr. Wist—"You can't judge a man till you hear him talk."
Mrs. Wist—"At home or out in company?"—Detroit Free Press.

The following melancholy conversation between two small boys was recently overheard: "I say, Jimmy, who is that man with your mother?" "That ain't a man; that's father."—London Standard.

"Just look at those pretty flowers on that plant. Lovely, aren't they?" "Yes, but they don't stay on long." "Why isn't that strange?" "No, it's quite natural. They're bachelor buttons."—Philadelphia Press.

"Why is it, Willie, that you have to stay after school nearly every day?" "Well, ma, I hate to blow about myself, but I'm beginning to believe the teacher must enjoy being alone with me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Did you ever make a mistake in a diagnosis?" "Only once. I was called to attend a sick man whom I said had indigestion, and less than a week later I discovered that he was rich enough for appendicitis."—Le Rire.

"I hear your master is a perfect lady-killer. James, especially since he's got his new automobile, is that so?" "Well, partly, ma'am, so to speak. He's run over quite a lot, but none of 'em's dead yet."—Baltimore American.

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